

Assessment Engineer's Report

CARMEL VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD 10 MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

Annual Update for Fiscal Year 2009

under the provisions of the

San Diego Maintenance Assessment District Ordinance of the San Diego Municipal Code

and

Landscaping & Lighting Act of 1972 of the California Streets & Highways Code

Prepared For City of San Diego, California

Prepared By

Boyle Engineering Corporation

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June 2008

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Preamble

Pursuant to the provisions of the "San Diego Maintenance Assessment District Ordinance" (being Division 2, Article 5, Chapter VI beginning at Section 65.0201 of the San Diego Municipal Code), provisions of the "Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972" (being Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code), applicable provisions of "Proposition 218" (being Article XIIID of the California Constitution), and provisions of the "Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act" (being California Senate Bill 919) (the aforementioned provisions are hereinafter referred to collectively as "Assessment Law"), in connection with the proceedings for the CARMEL VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD 10 MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT (hereinafter referred to as "District"), BOYLE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, as Assessment Engineer to the City of San Diego for these proceedings, submits herewith this report for the District as required by California Streets and Highways Code Section 22565.

•	DLUTION NO UNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN
DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DI	EGO, CALIFORNIA, ON THE
DAY OF	, 2008.
	3.5.11

Elizabeth Maland, CITY CLERK CITY OF SAN DIEGO STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Executive Summary

Project: Carmel Valley Neighborhood 10

Maintenance Assessment District

Apportionment Method: Equivalent Benefit Unit (EBU)

	FY 2008 FY 2009 (1)		Maximum (2) Authorized	
Total Parcels Assessed:	1,438	1,443		
Total Estimated Assessment:	\$179,316	\$179,956		
Total Number of EBUs:	1,679.61	1,685.61		
Assessment per EBU:	\$106.76	\$106.76	\$198.87 ⁽³⁾	

⁽¹⁾ FY 2009 is the City's Fiscal Year 2009, which begins July 1, 2008 and ends June 30, 2009. Total Parcels Assessed, Total Estimated Assessment, and Total Number of EBUs may vary from prior fiscal year values due to parcel changes and/or land use re-classifications.

Proposition 218 Compliance: The District was engineered in Fiscal Year

1999 in compliance with Proposition 218. By a ballot proceeding, majority property owners approved Fiscal Year 1999 assessments, maximum authorized assessments for subsequent years, and provisions for annual

cost-indexing.

Annual Cost-Indexing: The maximum authorized assessment rate has

been increased based on approved annual cost-

indexing provisions.

Bonds: No bonds will be issued in connection with this

District.

⁽²⁾ Maximum authorized annual amounts subject to cost-indexing provisions as set forth in this Assessment Engineer's Report.

⁽³⁾ Prior year's maximum authorized annual assessment increased by cost-indexing factor of 2.25%.

Background

The Carmel Valley Neighborhood 10 Planning Area is located north of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve and east of the Sorrento Hills Planning Area. In 1998, the City of San Diego (City) retained Boyle Engineering Corporation (Boyle) to prepare an Assessment Engineer's Report for the formation of the Carmel Valley Neighborhood 10 Maintenance Assessment District (District).

The improvements comprising the District consist of landscaped and paved medians, native and revegetated open spaces, hardscape features (sidewalks, curbs, gutters, etc.), and landscaped parkways. The purpose of the District is to provide for the maintenance of these identified improvements.

The District was engineered in Fiscal Year 1999 in compliance with Proposition 218. By a mail ballot proceeding, property owners approved the District. The Assessment Engineer's Report, preliminarily accepted by Resolution Number R-290634, proposed Fiscal Year 1999 assessments, maximum authorized assessments for subsequent years, and provisions for annual cost-indexing of the maximum authorized assessments.

District Proceedings for Fiscal Year 2009

This District is authorized and administered under the provisions of the "San Diego Maintenance Assessment District Ordinance" (being Division 2, Article 5, Chapter VI beginning at Section 65.0201 of the San Diego Municipal Code), provisions of the "Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972" (being Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code), applicable provisions of "Proposition 218" (being Article XIIID of the California Constitution), and provisions of the "Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act" (being California Senate Bill 919) (the aforementioned provisions are hereinafter referred to collectively as "Assessment Law"). This report has been prepared in compliance with Assessment Law.

The purpose of the proposed proceedings and this Assessment Engineer's Report is to update the District budget and assessments for Fiscal Year 2009. The Fiscal Year 2009 assessments proposed within this Assessment Engineer's Report are equal to or less than the

maximum authorized assessment. Therefore, the vote requirements of Section 4 of Article XIIID do not apply to these proceedings.

A public hearing will be scheduled where public testimony will be heard by the Council, and the Council may, at its discretion, adopt a resolution ordering the levying of the proposed assessments.

Bond Declaration

No bonds will be issued in connection with this District.

District Boundary

The Boundary Map and Assessment Diagram for the District are on file in the Maintenance Assessment Districts section of the Park and Recreation Department of the City of San Diego and by reference are made a part of this report. The Boundary Map and Assessment Diagram for the District are available for public inspection during normal business hours. A reduced copy of the Boundary Map is included as Exhibit A.

Project Description

The project to be funded by the proposed assessments is the maintenance of landscaped medians, paved medians, landscaped rights-of-way, paved rights-of-way, landscaped slope, natural open space, gutters, and additional maintenance activities performed at certain population-based parks within the district above the General Fund contribution. The City would provide funds to the District for park grounds maintenance based on the City's average annual cost to maintain park grounds.

Maintenance activities include, but are not limited to, turf mowing and edging, irrigation, gutter sweeping, collection and disposal of fallen branches and trees, revegetation and replacement of damaged plant material, tree and bush trimming, fertilizing, weeding, ongoing inspection and repairs. Brush management of City-owned open space in accordance with the Municipal Code §142.0412 is performed by the City's General Fund.

The engineering drawings for the improvements to be maintained by the District are on file at Maps and Records in the Development

Services Department and are incorporated herein by reference. The improvements and services provided by the District will be maintained in accordance with specifications and contracts on file with the Park and Recreation Department. These documents are available for public inspection during normal business hours.

Separation of General and Special Benefits

Consistent with City policy for the public at large, the City will provide the District with annual contributions from the Gas Tax Fund for median maintenance (31.89¢ per square foot of landscaped median and 13.04¢ per square foot of hardscaped median) and from the Environmental Growth Fund for open space maintenance (\$40.05 per acre). These cost allocations, reviewed and adjusted annually by the City, are considered to be "general benefits" administered by the District. All other maintenance, operations, and administration costs associated with the District, which exceed the City's contribution to the public at large, are accordingly considered to be "special benefits" funded by the District.

Cost Estimate

Estimated Costs

Estimated Fiscal Year 2009 annual expenses, revenues, reserves, and assessments (provided by the City) are included as Exhibit B hereto.

Annual Cost-Indexing

With the passage of Proposition 218, any proposed increase in assessments must be placed for approval before the property owners by a mail ballot and a public hearing process, similar to these proceedings. A majority of ballots received must be affirmative for the City Council to confirm and levy the increased assessments. For small assessment districts or districts with relatively low dollar assessments, the cost of an engineer's report, balloting, and the public hearing process can potentially exceed the total cost of the increase. These incidental costs of the proceedings can be added to the assessments, resulting in even higher assessments.

Indexing assessments annually to the San Diego Consumer Price Index

for Urban Consumers (SDCPI-U), as approved by the District property owners in Fiscal Year 1999, allows for minor increases for normal maintenance and operating cost escalation without incurring the costs of the Proposition 218 ballot proceedings. Any significant change in the assessment initiated by an increase in service provided or other significant changes to the District would still require the Proposition 218 proceedings and property owner approval.

The maximum authorized assessment established in the Fiscal Year 1999 proceedings are authorized to be indexed (increased or decreased) annually by the factor published in the SDCPI-U. The maximum authorized assessment rates contained within this Assessment Engineer's Report have been indexed in accordance with these cost-indexing provisions.

Method of Apportionment

Estimated Benefit of Improvements

The Transportation Element of the City's General Plan and the general policy recommendations found in the Carmel Valley Community Plan establish several goals for the community's transportation system. The improvements being maintained by this District are consistent with the plans' goals for safety and pleasing aesthetics.

The major and arterial streets within the District are the backbone of the street network within the community. They serve as the primary access routes for inter-community and intra-community trips and thus serve all parcels within the community. All parcels within the District benefit from the enhancement of these streets and the enhanced community image provided by the improvements being maintained by the District.

Apportionment Methodology

The total cost for maintenance of the improvements funded by the District will be assessed to the various parcels in proportion to the estimated Equivalent Benefit Units (EBUs) assigned to a parcel, in relationship to the total EBUs of all the parcels in the District.

EBUs for each parcel have been determined as a function of two

factors, a Land Use Factor and a Benefit Factor, related as shown in the following equation:

EBUs = (Acres or Units) x Land Use Factor x Benefit Factor

Each of these factors is discussed below.

Land Use Factor

Since the improvements to be maintained by the District are primarily associated with the Transportation Element of the General and Community Plans, trip generation rates for various land use categories (as previously established by the City's Transportation Planning Section) have been used as the primary basis for the development of Land Use Factors. While these trip generation rates strictly address only vehicular trips, they are also considered to approximately reflect relative trip generation for other modes of transportation (e.g., pedestrian trips, bicycle trips, etc.), and are considered the best available information for these other transportation modes.

The special benefits of the improvements maintained by the District are linked to trip generation primarily by the public safety and aesthetic enhancement enjoyed by travelers through the community. Trip generation rates provide the required nexus and basis for assigning ratios of maximum potential benefit to the various land use/zoning classifications as defined by the City's Municipal Code.

Land use/zoning classifications have been grouped with averaged trip generation rates assigned to establish the Land Use Factors as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Land Use Factors

Land Use/Zoning	Code	Land Use Factor
Residential – Single Family (detached)	SFD	1.0 per dwelling unit
Residential – Multi-Family & Apartment	MFR	0.7 per dwelling unit
Commercial – Office & Retail	COM	45.0 per acre
Educational – Primary & Secondary	EPS	5.0 per acre
Open Space (designated)	OSP	0.0 per acre
Park – Developed	PKD	5.0 per acre
Park – Undeveloped	PKU	0.5 per acre
Utility Facility	UTL	3.0 per acre

Designated Open Space serves primarily to preserve natural landscape and habitat. While access for study and passive recreation is sometimes permitted, these activities are usually allowed only to the limited extent consistent with the primary purpose of natural preservation. Since this land is essentially "unused" in the customary terms of land use (which relate to human use, not use by nature), the trip generation rate is zero. Therefore, the designated Open Space receives no benefit from the Transportation Element and has been assigned a Land Use Factor of zero.

The Utility Facility category applies to utility infrastructure facilities, such as water tanks, pump stations, electric power transformer stations, etc. Utility company administrative offices are not included in this category.

Benefit Factor

The Land Use Factor described above reflects the relative intensity of use (or potential use) of the various parcels of land to be assessed. It does not address the relationship of this use to the specific improvements to be maintained by the District. This relationship is reflected in the Benefit Factor utilized in the assessment methodology.

In determining the Benefit Factor for each land use category, the subcomponents of the benefits of District improvements considered may include some or all of the following: public safety,

view corridors and aesthetics, enhancement of community identity, drainage corridors, and recreational potential. As Benefit Factors and their subcomponents are intended to reflect the particular relationships between specific land uses within a district and the specific improvements maintained by the district, Benefit Factors will generally vary from one district to another, based on the specific character and nature of the applicable land uses and improvements maintained.

The applicable benefit subcomponents and resultant composite Benefit Factors determined for the various land use/zoning categories within this District are as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: Benefit Factors by Land Use

Land Use/Zoning	Public Safety (max. 0.4)	Aesthetics (max. 0.6)	Composite Benefit Factor (max. 1.0)
Residential – All	0.4	0.6	1.0
Commercial – Office & Retail	0.4	0.3	0.7
Educational – Primary & Secondary	0.4	0.3	0.7
Open Space (designated)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Park – Developed	0.4	0.0	0.4
Park – Undeveloped	0.4	0.0	0.4
Utility Facility	0.4	0.0	0.4

Public Safety. All land uses are considered to receive the maximum available benefit from the public safety element of District improvements. Public safety is essential to all land uses, and even to lands, such as designated Open Space, held in stewardship with only incidental human use.

Aesthetics. The degree of benefit received from the aesthetic qualities of landscaped and hardscaped roadway medians and rights-of-way maintained by the District varies among land use categories. Generally, by nature of their use, residential lands receive the greatest benefit from the reduced traffic congestion, reduced noise levels, greater separation from traffic and generally more tranquil environment provided by landscaped and hardscaped roadway medians and rights-of-way. Commercial and institutional uses, on the other hand, often thrive on higher densities, greater

> traffic access, and a higher level of activity in the vicinity of their enterprises. These uses, accordingly, receive a lesser degree of benefit from the general insulation and separation provided by the aesthetic elements of District improvements.

Lands in the Open Space and Utility Facility categories are considered to receive no significant benefit from the aesthetic elements of District improvements, as enhanced aesthetic quality of other lands in their vicinity does not affect their function, use, or value. Lands in the Park category are considered to receive no significant benefit from the aesthetic elements of District improvements, as the aesthetic values of these lands are themselves so high that they are little enhanced by those of other lands in their vicinity.

Equivalent Benefit Units (EBUs)

As described above, the number of Equivalent Benefit Units (EBUs) attributable to each parcel in the District has been calculated, based on the preceding factors, as follows:

EBUs = (Acres or Units) x Land Use Factor x Benefit Factor

Based on the above formula, the EBUs calculated for each property, can be found in the Assessment Roll (Exhibit C).

Summary Results

The District Boundary is presented in Exhibit A.

An estimate of the costs of the improvements provided by the District is included as Exhibit B to this report.

The assessment methodology utilized is as described in the text of this report. Based on this methodology, the EBUs and Fiscal Year 2009 District assessment for each parcel were calculated and are shown in the Assessment Roll (Exhibit C).

Each lot or parcel of land within the District has been identified by unique County Assessor's Parcel Number on the Assessment Roll and the Boundary Map and Assessment Diagram referenced herein. The net assessment for each parcel for Fiscal Year 2009 can be found on the Assessment Roll.

This report has been prepared and respectfully submitted by:

I,, as CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, do hereby certify Roll, together with the Assessment Diagram, both or in my office on the day of	that the Assessment as shown on the Assessment f which are incorporated into this report, were filed
	Elizabeth Maland, CITY CLERK CITY OF SAN DIEGO STATE OF CALIFORNIA
I,, as CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, do hereby certify Assessment Diagram incorporated into this report, v COUNCIL of said City on the day of	that the foregoing Assessment, together with the vas approved and confirmed by the CITY
	Elizabeth Maland, CITY CLERK CITY OF SAN DIEGO STATE OF CALIFORNIA
I,, as CITY COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, do her with the Assessment Diagram was recorded in my o 2008.	reby certify that the foregoing Assessment, together
	Afshin Oskoui, CITY ENGINEER CITY OF SAN DIEGO STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT A

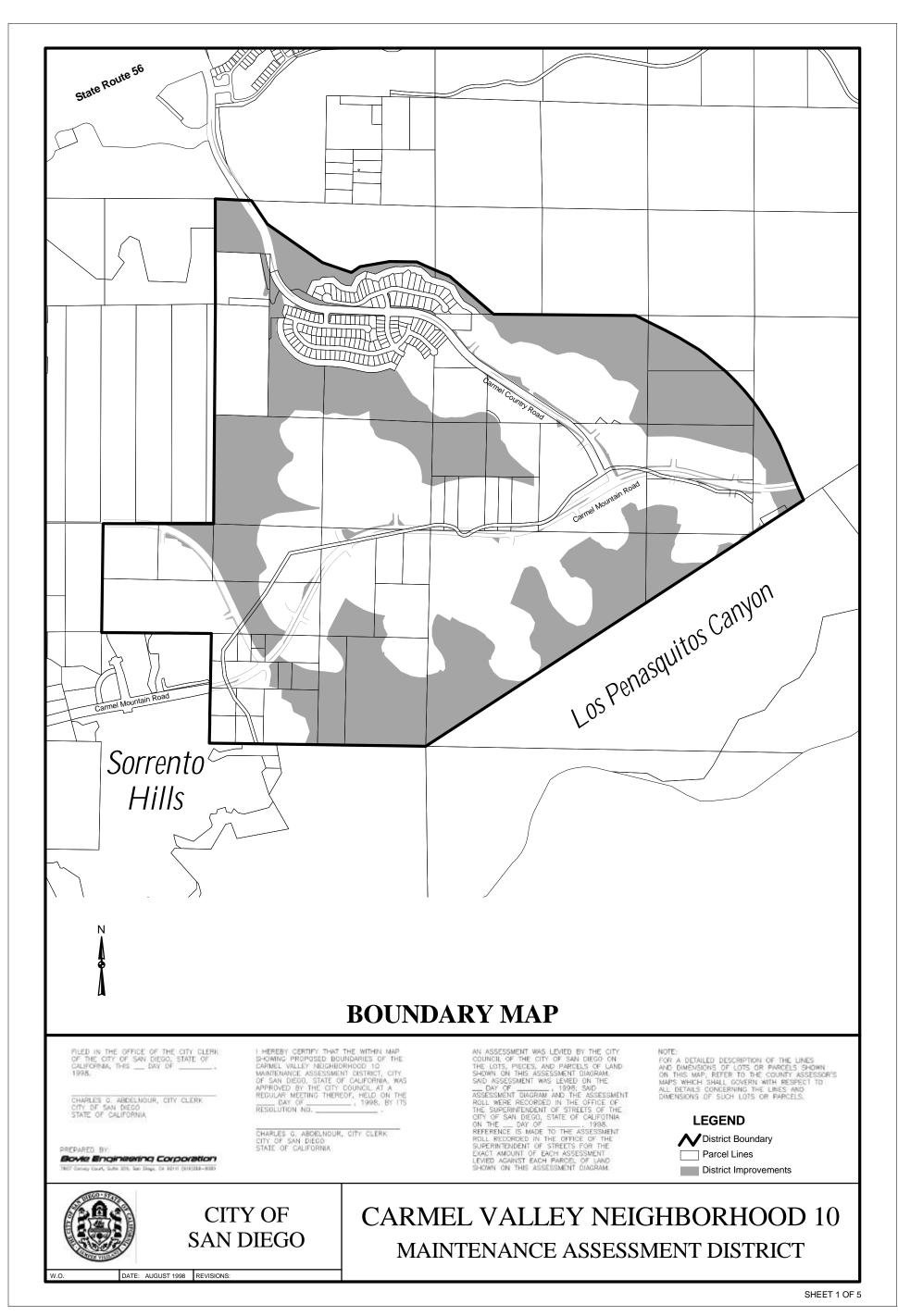


EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B - Estimated Annual Expenses, Revenues & Reserves

Carmel Valley #10 - Fund 70248

	FY 2007 BUDGET		FY 2008 BUDGET		FY 2009 BUDGET	
BALANCE FROM PRIOR YEAR	\$	390,455	\$	310,136	\$	350,873
REVENUE						
Assessments	\$	139,686	\$	179,316	\$	179,956
Interest	\$	6,600	\$	6,510	\$	7,700
Environmental Growth Fund	\$	9,772	\$	11,226	\$	11,246
Gas Tax Fund	\$	26,419	\$ \$ \$	29,491	\$	29,068
General Fund	\$ \$ \$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Miscellaneous	\$				\$	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	182,477	\$	226,543	\$	227,970
TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUE	\$	572,932	\$	536,679	\$	578,843
EXPENSE						
OPERATING EXPENSE						
Personnel	\$	26,105	\$ \$	22,801	\$	18,696
Contractual	\$	205,000	\$	190,000	\$	200,000
Incidental	\$	29,602	\$	25,542	\$	28,589
Utilities	<u>\$</u> \$	50,800	\$	51,770	\$	54,090
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	\$	311,507	\$	290,113	\$	301,375
RESERVE						
Contingency Reserve	\$	223,107	\$	249,661	\$	277,468
TOTAL RESERVE	\$	223,107	\$	249,661	\$	277,468
BALANCE	\$	38,318	\$	(3,095)	\$	0
TOTAL EXPENSE, RESERVE AND BALANCE	\$	572,932	\$	539,774	\$	578,843

EXHIBIT C

Due to the size of the Assessment Roll (Exhibit C), only limited copies are available. Please contact the City of San Diego, Park & Recreation Department, Open Space Division, Maintenance Assessment Districts Program at (619) 685-1350 to review the Assessment Roll.